

INFORMATION REPORT

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

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SUBJECT Moscow Appliances Factory

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Identification

1. The Moscow Appliances Factory (Moskovski Zavod Prispособleni) is located in the Leninski District of Moscow, not far from the Krasny Proletari and Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Factories, which are the chief consumers of the Appliances Factory. The Moscow Appliances Factory is administered by the Chief Directorate of Allied Industry of the Ministry for Machine Tool Construction of USSR.

History

2. This small factory was organized just before the war for the production of chucks (patron) for machine tools, but the outbreak of war caused production to be switched to certain parts for machine guns and small caliber guns. In 1945 the factory switched back to peacetime production.
3. Until February 1947, the factory, under its director Radchenko, was working badly, failed to complete its annual program, produced a large quantity of rejected material, ran at a loss, and received a Government subsidy of about one million rubles per annum. In 1947, Radchenko was removed, several responsible leading engineers were replaced, and the Party leaders were changed.

Type of Product

4. The following types of products are manufactured in the factory: various kinds of appliances for machine tools, chiefly pneumatic chucks of types TS-240 and TS-325 and various parts, gears, disks, and disk spirals. Chucks of types TS-240 and TS-325 are three-jawed self-centering (trekhkulachkovy samotsentriruyushchiesya) chucks with diameters of 240 mm and 325 mm.
5. [redacted] the factory started to draw up a project for the production of TS-380 chucks (diameter 380 mm). It is planned in the future to produce four-jawed chucks with a diameter of 300 mm with independent adjustment of the jaws.
6. At present the main production is TS-240 chucks, for the production of which there is a separate shop known as Shop 240.

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7. The chucks produced by the factory are intended for use on various turning, universal, and turret lathes and on some grinding machines.

Actual Output

8. From the middle of 1947, the factory began to fulfill its program and to yield a profit. In 1948 it renounced the Government subsidy.

9. [redacted] about 50,000 to 60,000 chucks were produced. [redacted]

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10. The value of the output was as follows:

3,900,000 rubles  
5,850,000 rubles  
7,100,000 rubles

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Personnel

11. The total number of employees at the Moscow Appliances Factory is approximately 600. Following is a list of some of the more important personnel:

Director: P. I. Khodorov (replaced Radchenko in 1947)

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Chief Engineer: Sinyutin (replaced Potekhin in 1947)

Chief Technologist: Engineer Vyrodov [redacted]

Engineers in charge of shops: Royanov, Davydov, Denisov

Engineers: Kurguzov, Ryzhkovets, Muraviyev, Firsanov, Rozenberg

Women-engineers: Deminova, Keltseva, Korobova

Shifts Worked

12. Prior to [redacted] two shifts were worked in the factory. Since the middle [redacted] there have been three shifts: morning, night, and day shifts of 8 hours each. The night shift produces less than the other two shifts because of a shortage of specialists and foremen.

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Machinery

13. New machine tools and equipment for hardening with high frequency currents have been installed, high speed methods of machining metals have been introduced, and shops have been mechanized to a certain extent. About 30 special machine tools (gear-cutting, drilling, turret, planing, and 3 broaching machines) have been installed.

14. At [redacted] the factory switched over to the transfer line (potechny) production of chucks, and roller conveyors and other equipment were installed, thereby considerably increasing output, reducing its cost price, and lowering the expenditure of labor required for the production of an article. Thus, for example, production of a TS-240 chuck, which formerly required 21 norm hours, now requires only 15. Production of a TS-325 chuck now requires 22 norm hours as against a former 30.

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Source of Raw Materials

15. The factory does not have its own cupola furnace and obtains castings from the Moscow Stankolit Factory.

Consumers

16. Various machine tool factories of USSR are consumers of the Moscow Appliances factory. Among these are the following:
- a. Moscow factories: Krasny Proletari, Internal Grinder Factory, imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.
  - b. Gorki Machine Tool Factory, Kiev.
  - c. Kuibyshev Machine Tool Factory.

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